

FREE IB GLOBAL POLITICS (SL&HL) PAPER 1 & MARKSCHEME

...how you are getting on with your
style conditions. GOOD LUCK!

Bonus Paper 1: Standard and Higher Level

- Set your timer for 1 hour and 15 minutes
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is 25 marks
- Answer ALL the questions

Unit 4: Conflict and peace

Read all the sources carefully and answer all the questions that follow.

Source A



PLUS A SNEAK PEEK
INSIDE THE REVISE IB: GLOBAL
POLITICS BOOK



Published by Extend Education Ltd., Alma House, 73 Rodney Road, Cheltenham,
United Kingdom, GL50 1HT

www.extendededucation.com

The right of Christopher McQuillan and Stephen Rudall to be identified as authors of this work has been asserted by them with the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

Reviewed by Brian Hull

Typesetting by York Publishing Solutions Pvt. Ltd., INDIA

Cover photo by Anthony Delanoix on Unsplash

First published 2020

24 23 22 21 20

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ISBN 978-1-913121-05-1

Author acknowledgements

Christopher McQuillan: I would like to thank my girlfriend for bringing me cups of tea.
Stephen Rudall: Thanks to my wife for her infinite patience and my parents for sparking my interest in the world around me from a young age.

Copyright notice

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without permission in writing from the copyright owner, except in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 or under the terms of a licence from the Copyright Licensing Agency Limited. Further details of such licences (for reprographic reproduction) may be obtained from the Copyright Licensing Agency Limited, Barnard's Inn, 86 Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1EN (www.cla.co.uk). Applications for the copyright owner's written permission should be addressed to the publisher.

Other important information

A reminder that Extend Education is not in any way affiliated with the International Baccalaureate.

Many people have worked to create this book. We go through rigorous editorial processes, including separate answers checks and expert reviews of all content. However, we all make mistakes. So if you notice an error in the paper, please let us know at info@extendededucation.co.uk so we can make sure it is corrected at the earliest possible opportunity.

If you are an educator with a passion for creating content and would like to write for us, please contact info@extendededucation.co.uk or write to us through the contact form on our website www.extendededucation.co.uk.

TESTPREP: GLOBAL POLITICS

PAPER 1 (SL & HL)

Test yourself with this free mock Paper 1! Make sure you set your timer and follow all the instructions carefully.

When you're done, you can check your answers against the ones at the end of the Paper.

There are **three full sets of** Paper 1 and Paper 2 questions in our excellent *Global Politics: TestPrep Workbook*. Go to www.extendededucation.co.uk to buy your copy and find books for your other subjects.

The best way to check how you are getting on with your revision is to practice in exam-style conditions. GOOD LUCK!

Bonus Paper 1: Standard and Higher Level

- Set your timer for **1 hour and 15 minutes**
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is 25 marks
- Answer ALL the questions

Unit 4: Conflict and peace

Read all the sources carefully and answer all the questions that follow.

Source A



[Source: Voice of America, www.voanews.com/terms-use-and-privacy-notice. Accessed on: 05 December 2019]

Source B

Territory is central to some of the most vexing cases of conflict, especially where different groups lay claim to the same ground. Jerusalem, for example, has momentous significance for Christians, Jews, and Muslims alike. Each group is equally unwilling to yield control. The mere presence of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon at the Temple Mount in 2000 sparked the second intifada. Abkhaz and Georgians both view Abkhazia as their homeland, just as Serbs and Albanians see parts of Kosovo as theirs. In Northern Ireland's pubs, discussions of the 1690 Battle of Boyne can still be heard 'like it was last week's hurling match,' with flags representing each side continuing to decorate and demarcate the different neighbourhoods.

[Source: Johnson, D. D. P. and Toft, M. D. (2014), "Grounds for War: The Evolution of Territorial Conflict", *International Security*, Volume 38, Issue 3, pp. 7–38]

Source C

The most intractable civil wars in the last half of the twentieth century were not ethnic civil wars or ideological civil wars. The most intractable conflicts were those fought over territory. Between 1940 and 1996, combatants fighting territorial civil wars were 70 percent less likely to initiate peace negotiations than combatants fighting any other type of civil war (Walter 2002). And once begun these negotiations rarely brought peace. In only 17 percent of the cases in which a government faced rebels who sought independence or greater regional autonomy did the government agree to accommodate the rebels in any way. This pattern also exists in the international arena. Evan Luard (1986), K J Holsti (1991), Gary Goertz and Paul Diehl (1992), and John Vasquez (1993) each found that territorial issues are one of the more frequent sources of war between states and competing governments are less likely to resolve disagreements over territory than any other issue. Paul Hensel (1996) found that territorial disputes between states are more likely to escalate, to produce a greater number of fatalities, and to be more conflictual than nonterritorial confrontations. Unlike most other issues, governments show a surprising unwillingness to negotiate over land in order to avoid or end otherwise costly conflicts.

[Source: Walter, B. F., (2003), "Explaining the Intractability of Territorial Conflict", *International Studies Review*, Volume 5, Issue 4, pp. 137–153, JSTOR www.jstor.org/stable/3186399] [Accessed on: 05 December 2019]

Source D

[...] there were 11 conflicts reaching the level of war in 2014, an increase of five compared to 2013. This is the largest relative increase witnessed since the early 1960s although the total number of wars is still lower than during most of the 1980s and 1990s, with a peak in 1988 when 16 wars were recorded by the UCDP. The large number of wars witnessed in 2014 also translated into an increase in the number of battle-related deaths, 7 with 101,400 fatalities as a best estimate, which makes it the most violent year in the entire

VEXING

To cause frustration and problems.

YIELD

To give up the responsibility or control of something.

INTIFADA

An uprising of the Palestinians against the Israelis.

DEMARCATE

To create a boundary and separate neighbourhoods.

INTRACTABLE

Uncontrollable and difficult to manage.

COMBATANTS

A person who fights in war.

AUTONOMY

For a country to be independent and to govern their own country.

REBEL

The people opposing laws and fighting for things they want to change.

UCDP

Uppsala Conflict Data Program - collection of data on organized violence.

post-Cold War period. Compared to the second half of the 20th century, with extremely fatal interstate wars in Korea, Vietnam, Iran–Iraq, and Ethiopia–Eritrea, the number of fatalities caused by armed conflicts is still lower.

Fighting against al-Shabaab in Somalia has resulted in large numbers of fatalities over several years. In 2013, the intensity level was just below 1,000 battle-related deaths. In 2014, however, the fighting once again reached the level of war. The Somali National Army, together with AMISOM (African Union Mission in Somalia) troops, drove al-Shabaab from several strongholds, forcing it to relocate further south. The group increasingly relied on guerrilla tactics and focused more on targeting government officials and soft, civilian targets than on conducting large offensives and controlling territory.

[Source: Pettersson, T. and Wallensteen, P. (2015), "Armed Conflicts, 1946–2014", *Journal of Peace Research*, Volume 52, Issue 4, pp. 536–550]

INTERSTATE

Wars between people who live in different parts of the same country.

GUERRILLA TACTICS

When small groups use improper forms of military action to fight, e.g. harassment, raids and sabotage.

1. Using Source A, describe **three** features of conflict in the South China Sea. [3]

2. With explicit reference to Source B and to **one** example you have studied, explain how disputes over territory can lead to violent conflict. [4]

NOTES

- [8]

This image shows a full page of a document template designed for handwritten notes or essays. It features approximately 30 evenly spaced, light gray horizontal lines across the entire page. The margins are consistent on all sides, providing a clear area for writing. There is no text, handwriting, or other markings present on the page.

NOTES

4. Using all the sources **and** your own knowledge, evaluate the claim that territorial conflicts are the most threatening to peace. [10]

This image shows a full page of a document template designed for handwritten notes or essays. It features approximately 30 evenly spaced, light gray horizontal lines across the entire page. The margins are consistent on all sides, providing a clear area for writing. There is no text, handwriting, or other markings present on the page.

Answers

Bonus set

Paper 1

- The dispute is over territory in the South China Sea.
 - The state claiming the largest area is China.
 - There are multiple states competing for control of the region, including China, Brunei, Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia and Taiwan.
 - The area contains many significant shipping routes and strategic islands.

Award yourself [1] for each relevant point up to a maximum of [3]. Other relevant points not listed can also be rewarded. **[3 marks]**

- Answers may include but are not limited to:
 - Territory is a key issue when it comes to control of sensitive areas.
 - Disputes over territory have the potential to escalate into wide-scale conflict.
 - Disputes over territory are not easily resolved and can lead to historical grievances.
 - Territorial conflicts may be characterized by an unwillingness to compromise.

You don't need to make four different points for this question. Each correct point will gain you [2] marks to a total of [4]. To be awarded [2] a point must be well developed; for example, simply making the point that territorial conflicts are hard to solve would be awarded [1], whereas developing this point into a comment such as 'territorial conflicts can be difficult to resolve due to the underlying belief in both camps that areas form part of a homeland or cherished area' would be awarded [2].

You can get a maximum of [3] without referencing an example studied. **[4 marks]**

- Responses could include the following points of contrast:
 - Source C refers to how territorial conflicts make up the majority of conflict globally, whilst Source D uses examples of past interstate conflicts that were focused on territory to show that instances of war are decreasing.
 - Source C refers to how territorial issues frequently lead to war whereas Source D presents the example of civil war in Somalia to show how the intensity of war may be linked to other issues.
 - Source C states that 'territorial disputes between states are more likely to escalate' whereas Source D identifies controlling territory as a less important aim in the Somali conflict.
 - Source C describes how governments are less willing to negotiate over land in comparison to other issues, whereas Source D identifies how it is not only governments but international peacekeeping operations (AMISON) that have been important in helping to end the war in Somalia.
 - The message of Source D is that war generally has become less common more recently, whereas C does not focus on this and puts forward the view that war is still common over territory.

Discussing the view of only one source is worth a maximum of [4]. If two sources are discussed separately with no linking between them, your maximum is [4]. If you focused mostly on one source with only minimal reference to the other source, your maximum is [5]. You gain [2] marks per effective point of contrast, up to a maximum of [8]. An [8] response answer should present a detailed running contrast and can contain answers different from those above. **[8 marks]**

- Question 4 is assessed according to the generic IB mark bands, in conjunction with these marking notes.
Source material may include, but is not limited to:

Source A:

- Importance of territorial conflict in the South China Sea (SCS) could be threatening to peace.

- There is little evidence that the SCS dispute is a conflict rooted in ideological or identity conflict.
- The number of states involved in the SCS and their claims for territory would imply that territorial control is the major threat to peace.

Source B:

- 'Territory is central to some of the most vexing cases of conflict.'
- Examples used of the temple mount and Abkhazia show how disputed territory can often lead to violent conflict.
- The discussion of 'different neighbourhoods' and 'flags' suggests that potentially some disputes, although initially about territory, may lead to identity conflict.
- Examples of Serbs and Albanians show how although they are threatening peace by claiming territory the identity of those involved may lead candidates to conclude that this is also an identity conflict.

Source C:

- The source is clear that civil wars 'were not ethnic civil wars or ideological civil wars', implying that territory was the greatest threat to peace.
- Territorial wars are harder to solve and actors involved are less willing to engage in peace talks.
- Issues over territory are 'one of the more frequent sources of war between states'.
- Students may identify that although territory is a key cause of war, the implication is that it is not the only one.

Source D:

- The general overview on the trends in warfare is not clear on what the causes of these wars is, therefore, territory may not be the leading reason for the outbreak of war.
- The example of al-Shabaab, a group with a distinct ideology and identity, may show that these are greater threats to peace.
- In Somalia, territory is less significant to the combatants.

Own knowledge may include, but is not limited to:

Arguments that territorial conflicts are the most threatening to peace:

- That disputes over territory are one of the contradictions Galtung discusses in his conflict triangle.
- That territorial claims and disputes over territory can lead to large-scale interstate wars.
- Territorial disputes may lead to the development of other less-significant disputes that challenge peace, such as identity or ideological conflicts.

Arguments that territorial conflicts are not the most threatening to peace:

- Conflicts can emerge due to disputes in attitudes and assumptions, which may be more severe underlying problems.
- That ideology, identity and interest are other causes for conflict that could be applied to contemporary examples.
- That challenges to peace are dynamic and may involve a combination of factors, of which territory may or may not be a significant factor.

You might have made other valid points or examples. You won't have time to make as many points in your answer as the example points listed.

You should use evidence from the sources **and** your own knowledge of key concepts **and** from your own study. If you have **only** used source material **or** own knowledge then you can get a maximum of [6] marks.

To achieve all [10] marks, you must refer to all four sources. **[10 marks]**



**TAKE A LOOK INSIDE
REVISE IB: GLOBAL
POLITICS (SL&HL) →**

TESTING WHAT YOU KNOW

In this section, you will be able to test yourself with different sets of practice papers under exam conditions. By taking these mock papers, you will build your confidence and be able to identify any areas you need a bit more practice on. Set A Paper 1 and Paper 2 have a lot of additional guidance in the margin to help you get to the right answer, so attempt Set A first.

All you need is this book, a timer, a pen and some extra paper to use if you run out of answer lines. Then you can check your answers at the back of the book when you're done.

Take a deep breath, set your timer, and good luck!

Set A

Paper 1: Standard and Higher Level

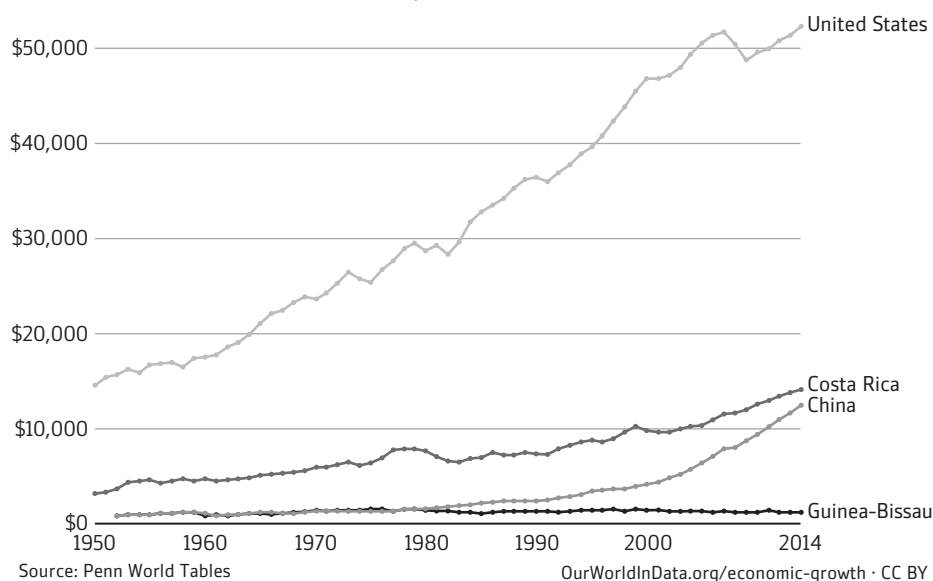
- Set your timer for **1 hour and 15 minutes**
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is 25 marks
- Answer ALL the questions

Unit 1: Power, sovereignty and international relations

Read all the sources carefully and answer all the questions that follow.

Source A

Graph showing GDP per capita. Adjusted for price changes over time (inflation) and for price difference between countries to allow comparisons – it is measured in international \$ in 2011 prices.



[Source: Feenstra, Robert C., Inklaar, R. and Timmer, M. T. (2015), "The Next Generation of the Penn World Table" American Economic Review, Volume 105, Issue 10, pp. 3150–3182. Available for download at: www.ggdc.net/pwt/; CC BY 4.0]

Remember, you will be allowed five minutes of reading time at the start of this exam where you are not allowed to write or highlight!

The source has already been adjusted for inflation so you can compare the figures.

GDP PER CAPITA

This represents how much a country's economy affects the standard of life.



Source B

Adapted from 'How can you measure what makes a country great', an article by Amanda Ruggeri, www.bbc.co.uk. (2018).

There are typically two measurements used to judge how well a country is doing. One is examining the percentage of how many people are unemployed. The other is looking at how much the country earns (otherwise known as gross domestic product (GDP)). However, despite being the standard method for nearly two hundred years, these measurements may not be helpful when determining how well a country is serving its citizens.

The Social Progress Index can instead be used to see how well a country is serving its population by aggregating data about countries worldwide. This type of index is less well known and is more typically known for lists ranking which countries you might want to move to (with Denmark or New Zealand coming out on top).

Interestingly, when measuring social progress, it can be poorer countries that come out on top. For example, they often have more accessible and affordable education, food and housing compared to their wealthier counterparts. "Broadly, richer countries have higher social progress, so getting more economic growth is not a bad idea," says Michael Green, CEO of the Social Progress Index. "But what we also find, very clearly, is that social progress is not completely explained by economic variables. GDP is not destiny."

AGGREGATING

Collecting a range of information.

ECONOMIC VARIABLES

Measurements that help realize the function of an economy.

DESTINY

Fate, what is meant to be.

[Source: Adapted from an article published on the BBC Ruggeri, A (2018), How can you measure what makes a country great [online]. Retrieved from: www.bbc.com/future/story/20180111-how-can-you-measure-what-makes-a-country-great [Accessed on: 06 November 2019]]

Source C

'Practitioners of Development', a lecture by Professor John Williamson (2004)

Professor John Williamson coined the phrase 'Washington Consensus'.

The ten reforms that constituted his list were as follows.

1. Fiscal discipline
2. Reordering public expenditure priorities
3. Tax reform
4. Liberalizing interest rates
5. A competitive exchange rate
6. Trade liberalization
7. Liberalization of inward foreign direct investment
8. Privatization
9. Deregulation
10. Property rights

[Source: Adapted from a lecture by Professor Williamson in the series 'Practitioners of Development', delivered at the World Bank on January 13, 2004. (Full speech is available at: <https://www.piie.com/publications/papers/williamson0204.pdf>)]

Source D

An extract from 'Special Report: State Capitalism' by Adrian Wooldridge, published by *The Economist* (2012)

Over the past 15 years striking corporate headquarters have transformed the great cities of the emerging world. China Central Television's building resembles a giant alien marching across Beijing's skyline; the 88-storey Petronas Towers, home to Malaysia's oil company, soar above Kuala Lumpur; the gleaming office of VTB, a banking powerhouse, sits at the heart of Moscow's new financial district. These are all monuments to the rise of a new kind of hybrid corporation, backed by the state but behaving like a private-sector multinational.

State-directed capitalism is not a new idea: witness the East India Company. But as our special report this week points out, it has undergone a dramatic revival. In the 1990s most state-owned companies were little more than government departments in emerging markets; the assumption was that, as the economy matured, the government would close or privatise them. Yet they show no signs of relinquishing the commanding heights, whether in major industries (the world's ten biggest oil-and-gas firms, measured by reserves, are all state-owned) or major markets (state-backed companies account for 80% of the value of China's stock market and 62% of Russia's). And they are on the offensive. Look at almost any new industry and a giant is emerging: China Mobile, for example, has 600m customers. State-backed firms accounted for a third of the emerging world's foreign direct investment in 2003–10.

[Source: Wooldridge, A (2012), "Special Report: State Capitalism", *The Economist*]

- 1.** Outline what Source A tells us about trends in development. [3]

If there is a long source, in the margin you could summarize the content to help you with planning for the questions.

HYBRID CORPORATION

Bringing together the best parts of non-profit and for-profit corporations.


RELINQUISHING


To give something up voluntarily.

When looking at trends in development, it is important to examine changes in GDP.

OUTLINE

Outline means to clearly state what is visible in the source. This means you shouldn't waste time evaluating why this is or what it could mean, simply say what is visible.

 The first question should be answered in bullet points.

 You should quote or refer directly to the source in question.

Only use Source A for this question. You will not get marks for using the other sources too.

2. With explicit reference to Source B and to one example you have studied, explain why development is a difficult concept to measure. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Source B outlines both economic and human development indicators, establishing the problems with traditional economic focus over human factors.

ANSWER ANALYSIS

In source questions, double check you are looking at the right one. This question is asking about Source B.

A disadvantage of measuring development economically via GDP/GDP per capita/GNP is that they do not account for wealth distribution and do not account for human development factors, making their modern usage somewhat limited.

You could talk about ways of measuring development. These are easiest classified as measurement of economic factors, human factors or hybrid systems.

Question 2 asks you to also discuss another example you have studied. It is not enough to only talk about Source B.

3. Contrast what Source C and Source D reveal about pathways to development. [8]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The 'Washington Consensus' is a term coined to represent ten actions a state should take towards liberalization, including economic and other policies, in order to enhance its development potential.

**GET YOUR COPY
OF REVISE IB:
GLOBAL POLITICS
(SL&HL)**



**THREE FULL
SETS OF PRACTICE
PAPERS WITH
REVISION, TIPS & HINTS**

